

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8717 號七百七十八第

日四十二月十一日光

HONG KONG, MUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

第十三月二十號

PRICE \$3 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

November 27, ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Asperon, Patal 23rd November, and Hongkong 25th. General—WIELER & Co.

November 28, PHOTOS, German steamer, 1,083, Sorenson, Whampoa 23rd November, General—Edo—SCHELHASS & Co.

November 28, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. A. Taylor, Manila 25th November, General—RUSSELL & Co.

November 28, GLENAGLES, British steamer, 1,527, K. J. Gason, Shanghai, Foochow 25th Nov., and Swatow 27th General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

November 28, ACHILLES, British steamer, 1,528, O. Anderson, Shanghai 21st November, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

November 28, PETHO, French steamer, 2,073, Guizhou, Shanghai 26th November, Mails, and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

November 28, GUIDING STAR, British bark, 312, H. Schultze, Newchow via Amoy 17th November, Beans—Ed SCHELHASS & Co.

November 28, ATHOLE, British steamer, 923, Thomson, Singapore and Penang 19th Nov., General—BUN HIN CHAN.

November 28, COMPTON, British steamer, 1,186, Whitburn, Foochow 22nd November, General—MELCHERS & Co.

November 28, TURENE, French frigate, Captain Dupuis, Ha-Long Bay 25th November.

November 28, VOLGA, French steamer, 1,002, du Temple, Yokohama 21st November, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

November 28, LUCILLE, American ship, 1,329, C. M. Laurence, New York 17th June, Kersone OIL—MELCHERS & Co.

November 28, FOXER, British steamer, 508, F. Goddard, Tamsui 23rd, and Amoy 27th Nov., General—DOUGLAS LAPRAE & Co.

November 28, PEKING, British steamer, 925, Hensman, Shanghai 25th November, General—STIMSON & Co.

November 28, CHAMPLAIN, French cruiser, Daniel Amy 27th November.

November 28, THALER, British steamer, 880, T. G. Peacock, Swatow 25th November, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAE & Co.

November 29, VESPAZIAN, German steamer, 791, Alexander, Swatow 28th November, General—KARBERG & Co.

November 29, MEROU, British brigantine, 249, Wm. Dick, Newchow via Amoy 15th Nov., Beans and Fruit—CHINESE.

November 29, ANNA SIEREN, German bark, 604, A. Preller, Chester 20th November, Beans—WIELER & Co.

November 29, GEDEA, German steamer, 340, C. Erichson, Haiphong 27th November, Rice—SIESEN & Co.

November 29, GALVESTON, German bark, 616, H. Shunk, Amoy 27th November, General—CAPTAIN.

November 29, MARY STEWART, British bark, 434, G. C. Thompson, Newchow via Amoy 17th November, General—WIELER & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 29TH NOVEMBER.

Galveston, Brit. str., for Saigon.

Phra Chao Kao, British str., for Swatow.

Nanhai, British str., for Swatow.

Hoiloong, British str., for Swatow.

Athol, British str., for Swatow.

Achilles, British str., for Singapore.

Glenagles, British str., for Singapore.

Anton, German str., for Hoibow.

Hesperia, German str., for Yokohama.

Gulf of Suez, British str., for Shanghai.

### DEPARTURES.

November 28, CELESTE, Dutch str., for Amoy.

November 28, SALZER, Fr. str., for Haiphong.

November 28, PHEASANT, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

November 28, FOESANG, British steamer, for Shanghai.

November 28, GULF OF SUEZ, British str., for Shanghai.

November 28, GALVESTON, Brit. str., for Saigon.

November 28, PHRA CHAO KAO, British str., for Swatow.

November 28, MEROU, British str., for Swatow.

November 28, NANSAN, Brit. str., for Swatow.

November 28, HALLOONG, British steamer, for Swatow.

November 28, GLENAGLES, British steamer, for London.

November 28, ACHILLES, Brit. str., for London.

November 28, HESPERIA, German steamer, for Yokohama.

November 28, PEKING, Brit. str., for Whampoa.

### ARRIVED.

Per Peiko, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong—Ms. de Berthiarie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Head, Mrs. T. Manhood, Messrs. H. Salt, T. Baglin, Mr. Lepley, H. A. Clarke, Mr. Souza, Rev. Dr. Channing, and Mr. Cheever, Dr. George—Mr. Bertin, For Marsella—Mrs. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Popoff and infant, Messrs. O. Remond and J. McDonald.

Per Kotsen, str., from Amoy.—Mrs. and Mr. Fenning, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Batt, Messrs. L. A. Xavier and Dus, and 29 Chinese, Jack.

Per Volga, str., from Yokohama.—For Hongkong—Ms. de Berthiarie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Head, Mrs. T. Manhood, Messrs. H. Salt, T. Baglin, Mr. Lepley, H. A. Clarke, Mr. Souza, Rev. Dr. Channing, and Mr. Cheever, Dr. George—Mr. Bertin, For Marsella—Mrs. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Popoff and infant, Messrs. O. Remond and J. McDonald.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W. H. Ho, Ito and Miura.

Per Ircouatty, str., for Hongkong.—From Marsella—Ms. Rion and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez da Silva and 4 children, Mrs. Albufera, Messrs. McCullum, Bowdon, O. Becker, Von Etzen, Scip, Foyard, and Mr. G. F. Foyard—Mr. C. G. For Marsella—Messrs. S. Wada, J. Sannida, M. Imagaki, and A. Matsumura—From Kobe—For Hongkong—Ms. W.

## INTIMATION.

JUST LANDED—A Large Supply of  
PURE CONFECTIONERY,  
Comprising—  
PINK, WHITE, AND BROWN SUGAR CANDY,  
CHOCOLATE CREAMS, DESSERT CHOCOLATE,  
N O U G A T,

TOFFEE, BARLEY SUGAR, LEMON DROPS,  
PRAELINES A LA ROSE,  
COMFITS, and SUGARED ALMONDS in great  
Variety,  
MIXED SWEETS,  
CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS, STRAWBERRIES  
GRANADES, CHERRIES, &c.,  
MIXED FRUITS,  
CARAMELS and ETRES PLUMS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 25th November, 1885.

121

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name, and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1885.

In another column we publish the report of one of the Relief Parties, signed by the Rev. H. E. Graves, lately sent to the inundated districts of Kwangtung to distribute food and clothing provided out of the funds subscribed. The report shows very clearly, that there is still very great distress and suffering among a large number of the inhabitants of the inundated districts and they have the winter with its cold-begging hunger to pass through before they can do anything to help themselves. The foreign communities here and in the Treaty ports have done probably as much as they can towards the mitigation of the suffering of these poor people; and it now remains for the Kwangtung Authorities to do the rest. Meantime the Tung Wah Hospital Committee would do well to spend the balance of their Relief Fund without delay. We are aware that it is their intention to do this, but this is a maxim that applies thoroughly in the present case, where the need is urgent, and any delay may involve aggravation of distress. We hope that the suffering people of the neighbouring province will be enabled to tide over their misfortunes and experience a good season next year, by which they may be enabled to recover a measure of their former comparative prosperity.

The Manila tramway is to be extended in the direction of Sampaloc early next year.

A new dock, over 400 feet long, is being constructed at the Ondanga Dockyard, Koloa.

Two volcanic eruptions are reported from the Philippines. The Tolo volcano and the Mayon volcano having both been in eruption.

The O. and G. steamer *Garcia*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 10th November for Yokohama and this port.

The Russian man-of-war *Vladimir Monomakh* arrived at Manila from Vladivostok on the 23rd November. Admiral Crown was on board the former.

Saturday was the day which had been appointed for the celebration in Manila of the Birthday of the King of Spain; but what was intended to be a day of rejoicing would be turned into a day of mourning by the news of the King's death.

It is reported by a Shanghai paper that a newspaper, to be printed half in English half in Chinese, is to be started at the commencement of next year at Tientsin, under the direction of Mr. Dretting, with a capital of \$30,000.

From the Spanish papers we learn that two exhibitions are to be held as soon as arrangements for them can be completed, one at Madrid of the productions of the Philippines, and the other at Manila of the productions of the Peninsula.

The *Nichi Nishi Shimbum* states that at the end of 1884 the number of aborigines in the Hakkoda was 2,444 (inclusive of 935 females) living in 1,353 houses. The men are henceforth to be classed as *heimin* and enrolled in the Colonial Army.

As will be seen by an advertisement on our front page, the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s steamer *Hawke* will make an excursion trip to Macao and back on Sunday next, leaving at 8.30 a.m. and returning from Macao at 10 p.m.

The *Mercury* hears that the U.S. corvette *Albemarle* will remain in Shanghai till the end of the year. She will afterwards proceed south, and visit China, Singapore, and Penang, returning to Yokohama in July. She will then proceed to San Francisco to pay off.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—A telegram has been received in Tokyo, from Fuzan, announcing the 18th instant, anouncing that a certain man, who was reported to Qualpurt to be a scoundrel, has been captured at last by the Russians. Three Russian cruisers from Vladivostok are now engaged in surveying the coast.

Friends of Lieutenant Hawes will be glad to see the evident delight they take in their beautiful surroundings while there must be in itself a source of pleasure to the European frequenters of the Gardens. Here, as at Shanghai, the Gardens are the resort of European children during the afternoon, and parents do not object to the little ones going because they will see Chinese there. One or two policemen are of course on duty to check any rowdyism that might display itself, but their services are seldom called into requisition for that purpose. But there is one great difference between the Gardens at Shanghai and Hongkong, and that is in point of size, which has an important bearing on this question. In the large expanse of the Hongkong Gardens a few hundred Chinese scattered about in groups of three and fours do not prominently obtrude themselves on the notice of the European visitor as they would in the more confined limits of the Shanghai enclosure. It is, as we have remarked, an agreeable sight to see the Chinese enjoying themselves in the Gardens, their pleasure is evidently so keen and unalloyed; but we can at the same time understand the objection our northern friends have to being grieved by a Chinese crowd. The hardship of absolutely excluding the Chinese from the Gardens seems to be recognised at Shanghai; on the other hand the objection to the presence of a native crowd in such a small area is too obvious to be overlooked. Some compromise is therefore being sought.

The *N. O. Daily News* says:—"We do not see why a limited number of tickets should not be issued to Chinese of standing and respectability—men who are well known in the Settlement and who are sufficiently conversant with foreign ways not to offend good taste. There is no doubt much truth in the complaint that, when friends arrive from the inland cities to see the wonders of Shanghai, their entertainers are obliged to confess themselves unable to show them the Public Garden in all its bloom of beauty. And men of this class have all the more reason to feel aggrieved when they see Japanese and, we believe, Koreans disporting themselves in the Garden at pleasure." The *Courier* says:—"Public feeling is not favourable to the admission of Chinese to the Public Garden, but as a matter of expediency there are good and sufficient reasons for an attempt being made to effect a compromise. We want more outside roads, and the Chinese authorities have hitherto declined to forward our wishes in that respect; and, moreover, the time is not far distant when another Public Garden, or Park, will be desirable. Admit Chinese to our present little Garden, and the necessary this arises at once; and to carry out the project, as well as to secure more outside roads, the co-operation of certain well-known native gentlemen of this port with the Municipal Council would be invaluable. Our argument, then, is this, that if we are to sacrifice our last bit of restricted ground to the Chinese, it is the duty of the Council to obtain an equal, or a better, concession from the Chinese, and a good way to secure this would be for the Council to enter into negotiations with the Chinese gentlemen who are to address them. Though not officials, their influence is powerful where greater power than they possess exists; and great good may eventually come from what, at the moment, threatens to be a source of annoyance to every foreigner in the place." This is putting the matter on rather a selfish ground, but it is said that selfishness governs the world. Another public garden or park is certainly a desideratum at Shanghai, as well as more outside roads, and it is suggested that the *Mercury* valuable assistance towards obtaining this can be purchased from the Chinese by making a concession to them with respect to their admission to the present Public Garden; it would be a short-sighted policy to refuse that concession. It might, we think, be possible to meet their views without throwing the Garden absolutely open to all comers. In some towns at home gardens are maintained admission to which is regulated in various ways. In some, for instance, the gates are kept locked, but the payment of an annual subscription entitles the subscriber to a key. At Shanghai it might perhaps be found convenient to issue tickets to all ratepayers applying for them and also to other persons, non-ratepayers, who are able to offer satisfactory recommendations and guarantees. It is evident that sooner or later the present system of absolute exclusion will have to be given up. The master has been ventilated before, and if it be not settled on the present occasion, the agitation will certainly be renewed again and again until success is achieved.

The Manila tramway is to be extended in the direction of Sampaloc early next year.

A new dock, over 400 feet long, is being constructed at the Ondanga Dockyard, Koloa.

Two volcanic eruptions are reported from the Philippines. The Tolo volcano and the Mayon volcano having both been in eruption.

The O. and G. steamer *Garcia*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 10th November for Yokohama and this port.

The Russian man-of-war *Vladimir Monomakh* arrived at Manila from Vladivostok on the 23rd November. Admiral Crown was on board the former.

Saturday was the day which had been appointed for the celebration in Manila of the Birthday of the King of Spain; but what was intended to be a day of rejoicing would be turned into a day of mourning by the news of the King's death.

It is reported by a Shanghai paper that a newspaper, to be printed half in English half in Chinese, is to be started at the commencement of next year at Tientsin, under the direction of Mr. Dretting, with a capital of \$30,000.

From the Spanish papers we learn that two exhibitions are to be held as soon as arrangements for them can be completed, one at Madrid of the productions of the Philippines, and the other at Manila of the productions of the Peninsula.

The *Nichi Nishi Shimbum* states that at the end of 1884 the number of aborigines in the Hakkoda was 2,444 (inclusive of 935 females) living in 1,353 houses. The men are henceforth to be classed as *heimin* and enrolled in the Colonial Army.

As will be seen by an advertisement on our front page, the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s steamer *Hawke* will make an excursion trip to Macao and back on Sunday next, leaving at 8.30 a.m. and returning from Macao at 10 p.m.

The *Mercury* hears that the U.S. corvette *Albemarle* will remain in Shanghai till the end of the year. She will afterwards proceed south, and visit China, Singapore, and Penang, returning to Yokohama in July. She will then proceed to San Francisco to pay off.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—A telegram has been received in Tokyo, from Fuzan, announcing the 18th instant, anouncing that a certain man, who was reported to Qualpurt to be a scoundrel, has been captured at last by the Russians. Three Russian cruisers from Vladivostok are now engaged in surveying the coast.

Friends of Lieutenant Hawes will be glad to see the evident delight they take in their beautiful surroundings while there must be in itself a source of pleasure to the European frequenters of the Gardens. Here, as at Shanghai, the Gardens are the resort of European children during the afternoon, and parents do not object to the little ones going because they will see Chinese there. One or two policemen are of course on duty to check any rowdyism that might display itself, but their services are seldom called into requisition for that purpose. But there is one great difference between the Gardens at Shanghai and Hongkong, and that is in point of size, which has an important bearing on this question. In the large expanse of the Hongkong Gardens a few hundred Chinese scattered about in groups of three and fours do not prominently obtrude themselves on the notice of the European visitor as they would in the more confined limits of the Shanghai enclosure. It is, as we have remarked, an agreeable sight to see the Chinese enjoying themselves in the Gardens, their pleasure is evidently so keen and unalloyed; but we can at the same time understand the objection our northern friends have to being grieved by a Chinese crowd. The hardship of absolutely excluding the Chinese from the Gardens seems to be recognised at Shanghai; on the other hand the objection to the presence of a native crowd in such a small area is too obvious to be overlooked. Some compromise is therefore being sought.

The *N. O. Daily News* says:—"We do not see why a limited number of tickets should not be issued to Chinese of standing and respectability—men who are well known in the Settlement and who are sufficiently conversant with foreign ways not to offend good taste. There is no doubt much truth in the complaint that, when friends arrive from the inland cities to see the wonders of Shanghai, their entertainers are obliged to confess themselves unable to show them the Public Garden in all its bloom of beauty. And men of this class have all the more reason to feel aggrieved when they see Japanese and, we believe, Koreans disporting themselves in the Garden at pleasure." The *Courier* says:—"Public feeling is not favourable to the admission of Chinese to the Public Garden, but as a matter of expediency there are good and sufficient reasons for an attempt being made to effect a compromise. We want more outside roads, and the Chinese authorities have hitherto declined to forward our wishes in that respect; and, moreover, the time is not far distant when another Public Garden, or Park, will be desirable. Admit Chinese to our present little Garden, and the necessary this arises at once; and to carry out the project, as well as to secure more outside roads, the co-operation of certain well-known native gentlemen of this port with the Municipal Council would be invaluable. Our argument, then, is this, that if we are to sacrifice our last bit of restricted ground to the Chinese, it is the duty of the Council to obtain an equal, or a better, concession from the Chinese, and a good way to secure this would be for the Council to enter into negotiations with the Chinese gentlemen who are to address them. Though not officials, their influence is powerful where greater power than they possess exists; and great good may eventually come from what, at the moment, threatens to be a source of annoyance to every foreigner in the place." This is putting the matter on rather a selfish ground, but it is said that selfishness governs the world. Another public garden or park is certainly a desideratum at Shanghai, as well as more outside roads, and it is suggested that the *Mercury* valuable assistance towards obtaining this can be purchased from the Chinese by making a concession to them with respect to their admission to the present Public Garden; it would be a short-sighted policy to refuse that concession. It might, we think, be possible to meet their views without throwing the Garden absolutely open to all comers. In some towns at home gardens are maintained admission to which is regulated in various ways. In some, for instance, the gates are kept locked, but the payment of an annual subscription entitles the subscriber to a key. At Shanghai it might perhaps be found convenient to issue tickets to all ratepayers applying for them and also to other persons, non-ratepayers, who are able to offer satisfactory recommendations and guarantees. It is evident that sooner or later the present system of absolute exclusion will have to be given up. The master has been ventilated before, and if it be not settled on the present occasion, the agitation will certainly be renewed again and again until success is achieved.

The Manila tramway is to be extended in the direction of Sampaloc early next year.

A new dock, over 400 feet long, is being constructed at the Ondanga Dockyard, Koloa.

Two volcanic eruptions are reported from the Philippines. The Tolo volcano and the Mayon volcano having both been in eruption.

The O. and G. steamer *Garcia*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 10th November for Yokohama and this port.

The Russian man-of-war *Vladimir Monomakh* arrived at Manila from Vladivostok on the 23rd November. Admiral Crown was on board the former.

Saturday was the day which had been appointed for the celebration in Manila of the Birthday of the King of Spain; but what was intended to be a day of rejoicing would be turned into a day of mourning by the news of the King's death.

It is reported by a Shanghai paper that a newspaper, to be printed half in English half in Chinese, is to be started at the commencement of next year at Tientsin, under the direction of Mr. Dretting, with a capital of \$30,000.

From the Spanish papers we learn that two exhibitions are to be held as soon as arrangements for them can be completed, one at Madrid of the productions of the Philippines, and the other at Manila of the productions of the Peninsula.

The *Nichi Nishi Shimbum* states that at the end of 1884 the number of aborigines in the Hakkoda was 2,444 (inclusive of 935 females) living in 1,353 houses. The men are henceforth to be classed as *heimin* and enrolled in the Colonial Army.

As will be seen by an advertisement on our front page, the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s steamer *Hawke* will make an excursion trip to Macao and back on Sunday next, leaving at 8.30 a.m. and returning from Macao at 10 p.m.

The *Mercury* hears that the U.S. corvette *Albemarle* will remain in Shanghai till the end of the year. She will afterwards proceed south, and visit China, Singapore, and Penang, returning to Yokohama in July. She will then proceed to San Francisco to pay off.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—A telegram has been received in Tokyo, from Fuzan, announcing the 18th instant, anouncing that a certain man, who was reported to Qualpurt to be a scoundrel, has been captured at last by the Russians. Three Russian cruisers from Vladivostok are now engaged in surveying the coast.

Friends of Lieutenant Hawes will be glad to see the evident delight they take in their beautiful surroundings while there must be in itself a source of pleasure to the European frequenters of the Gardens. Here, as at Shanghai, the Gardens are the resort of European children during the afternoon, and parents do not object to the little ones going because they will see Chinese there. One or two policemen are of course on duty to check any rowdyism that might display itself, but their services are seldom called into requisition for that purpose. But there is one great difference between the Gardens at Shanghai and Hongkong, and that is in point of size, which has an important bearing on this question. In the large expanse of the Hongkong Gardens a few hundred Chinese scattered about in groups of three and fours do not prominently obtrude themselves on the notice of the European visitor as they would in the more confined limits of the Shanghai enclosure. It is, as we have remarked, an agreeable sight to see the Chinese enjoying themselves in the Gardens, their pleasure is evidently so keen and unalloyed; but we can at the same time understand the objection our northern friends have to being grieved by a Chinese crowd. The hardship of absolutely excluding the Chinese from the Gardens seems to be recognised at Shanghai; on the other hand the objection to the presence of a native crowd in such a small area is too obvious to be overlooked. Some compromise is therefore being sought.

The *N. O. Daily News* says:—"We do not see why a limited number of tickets should not be issued to Chinese of standing and respectability—men who are well known in the Settlement and who are sufficiently conversant with foreign ways not to offend good taste. There is no doubt much truth in the complaint that, when friends arrive from the inland cities to see the wonders of Shanghai, their entertainers are obliged to confess themselves unable to show them the Public Garden in all its bloom of beauty. And men of this class have all the more reason to feel aggrieved when they see Japanese and, we believe, Koreans disporting themselves in the Garden at pleasure." The *Courier* says:—"Public feeling is not favourable to the admission of Chinese to the Public Garden, but as a matter of expediency there are good and sufficient reasons for an attempt being made to effect a compromise. We want more outside roads, and the Chinese authorities have hitherto declined to forward our wishes in that respect; and, moreover, the time is not far distant when another Public Garden, or Park, will be desirable. Admit Chinese to our present little Garden, and the necessary this arises at once; and to carry out the project, as well as to secure more outside roads, the co-operation of certain well-known native gentlemen of this port with the Municipal Council would be invaluable. Our argument, then, is this, that if we are to sacrifice our last bit of restricted ground to the Chinese, it is the duty of the Council to obtain an equal, or a better, concession from the Chinese, and a good way to secure this would be for the Council to enter into negotiations with the Chinese gentlemen who are to address them. Though not officials, their influence is powerful where greater power than they possess exists; and great good may eventually come from what, at the moment, threatens to be a source of annoyance to every foreigner in the place." This is putting the matter on rather a selfish ground, but it is said that selfishness governs the world. Another public garden or park is certainly a desideratum at Shanghai, as well as more outside roads, and it is suggested that the *Mercury* valuable assistance towards obtaining this can be purchased from the Chinese by making a concession to them with respect to their admission to the present Public Garden; it would be a short-sighted policy to refuse that concession. It might, we think, be possible to meet their views without throwing the Garden absolutely open to all comers. In some towns at home gardens are maintained admission to which is regulated in various ways. In some, for instance, the gates are kept locked, but the payment of an annual subscription entitles the subscriber to a key. At Shanghai it might perhaps be found convenient to issue tickets to all ratepayers applying for them and also to other persons, non-ratepayers, who are able to offer satisfactory recommendations and guarantees. It is evident that sooner or later the present system of absolute exclusion will have to be given up. The master has been ventilated before, and if it be not settled on the present occasion, the agitation will certainly be renewed again and again until success is achieved.

The Manila tramway is to be extended in the direction of Sampaloc early next year.

A new dock, over 400 feet long, is being constructed at the Ondanga Dockyard, Koloa.

Two volcanic eruptions are reported from the Philippines. The Tolo volcano and the Mayon volcano having both been in eruption.

The O. and G. steamer *Garcia*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 10th November for Yokohama and this port.

The Russian man-of-war *Vladimir Monomakh* arrived at Manila from Vladivostok on the 23rd November. Admiral Crown was on board the former.

Saturday was the day which had been appointed for the celebration in Manila of the Birthday of the King of Spain; but what was intended to be a day of rejoicing would be turned into a day of mourning by the news of the King's death.

It is reported by a Shanghai paper that a newspaper, to be printed half in English half in Chinese, is to be started at the commencement of next year at Tientsin, under the direction of Mr. Dretting, with a capital of \$30,000.

From the Spanish papers we learn that two exhibitions are to be held as soon as arrangements for them can be completed, one at Madrid of the productions of the Philippines, and the other at Manila of the productions of the Peninsula.

## NEWOWHANG.

20th November. We leave this port to-day, and to-morrow or the day after we expect to be in or about the 23rd. The lightship is supposed to have to-day. The weather during the last week has been cold at night, but with fine bright sun-shine during the day, with variable winds. We have not seen a vestige of ice in the river yet, although skating was going on ashore on the 11th, 12th, and 13th. All cargo boats not in use are being hauled up and every-  
body is getting ready for the ice. The  
French *H. K. Maréchal* was headed in yesterday, and all the buoys and buoys are being removed to-day.

There are six sailing vessels in port, waiting for a fair wind to get out. The *Omega* is in the Deep Hole, wind bound.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

## HAKODATE.

14th November. The steamer *Suhue Maru*, Captain Oko Shinjiro, which left this port the 14th instant, with a full cargo, bound for Nemuro and ports, whilst making Nemuro at six o'clock in the evening of the following day, struck on a rock near the entrance to the port. The steamer was found to be not in a dangerous position, and was sent to Hakodate, when it was discovered that the ship was damaged about five feet forward of the starboard water-hall, tank to the extent of about twelve feet. All her cargo is reported to be damaged, but no lives were lost.

Benten-shima is a small island lying across the entrance to Nemuro anchorage, upon which there is a fort, and is visible in clear weather six miles from the port.

The damage largely sustained by the *Suhue Maru* at Hakodate is reported to be not so serious as was anticipated, and her cargo is believed to have sustained little or no damage.

Japan Gazette.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Froissard*, from Marseilles 27th October, via naval ports of call, with the London mail of the 25th October, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The subjoined telegrams are taken from Ceylon and Indian papers.

## THE CROWN AND PRINCE ALEXANDER.

The *Crown* and *Prin* left the British port of St. Petersburg, 5th November.

The *Crown* is due to arrive at the British port of 6,000 barrels ADVANCING ON WADY HAFRA.

LONDON, 6th November.

The Standard publishes a telegram stating that 6,000 barrels are advancing on Wady Hafra.

## TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6th November. Turkish troops are being sent hurriedly to the Greek frontier.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL ROBERTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, 6th November. General Roberts left to-day for India.

LOED SALISBURY OR FOREIGN AND IRISH ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, 10th November. Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Guild Hall last night said that cordial co-operation exists at the present time between England and Russia in the work of delimiting the Afghan frontier.

With reference to Burma, he hoped that as little alteration would be made as was consistent with the interests of the Burmese and the British Empire. He further said that in the steps we were taking in India, we were actuated by the interest and friendship of China. He further predicted the decision of the Conference, he hoped that the strength of the Turkish Empire will be maintained unimpaired and that the agreement arrived at by the Powers will be as much to the advantage of all people concerned. The Government in India will be the minister of the Union and the protection of loyalists, whilst the Union will be due to give prosperity and contentment to the country.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO THE CHURCH.

LONDON, 10th November. Mr. Gladstone met with an enthusiastic reception at Edinburgh yesterday. In his speech he enjoined Union among the Liberals to enable them to confront the demands for the separation of Ireland.

LONDON, 12th November.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, expressed his concern over the question of the disestablishment of the Church, but will not be raised in the next Parliament.

## THE BRITISH ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, 16th November. It has been decided to add ten battalions to the British Army owing to the drain caused by the events in Egypt and the demand for extra troops in India.

LONDON, 12th November.

The statement that the British Army is to be increased is officially declared to be inaccurate. The Government have not having decided upon the means to be taken for supplying additional British troops for India.

## THE ELIZA ARMSTRONG CASE.

LONDON, 16th November. Mrs. Steed has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mrs. Jacques to one, Mrs. Jarrett and Mottey to six months; the latter with hard labour.

THE STATUS QUO TO BE RESTORED IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16th November. The Conference has approved in principle of restoring the status quo in Egypt, but differences have arisen regarding the measure to effect the same.

## THE FRENCH TREATY WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, 5th November. The report of the Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the Treaty of Commerce concluded with Burma examines in an exhaustive manner the possibility of extending French trade in Burma and its neighbouring states and urges the necessity of establishing French agents among the independent tribes, the interior of the peninsula and the establishment of French influence at Lungs Phroang.

## THE ENGLISH INDIAN OFFICE.

MADRAS, 16th November. The reply of The Indian Office regarding the foreign relations, the Minister says that, having entered into relations with France, Germany, and Italy, he can only answer after consultation.

## THE WORK OF THE "INDUS."

TRINCOMALEE, 11th November. The *Indus* has been forced to be out of her course and close to land at daylight on Sunday, the compasses altered two points, but the loss was not heavy. At 10 a.m. after she grounded on the Malabar coast, with good wind, spray, and heavy bumping badly on the sand and bottom, slowly forward. At 2 p.m. the fated and stiff astern and bumped on the anchor laid out, with a warp which made a hole in the stern compartment. The water increased and burst in the bulkhead, rushing into the engine-room and flooding it. The vessel eight fathoms. At 10 a.m. she was still aground, but the tide had fallen. The passengers had probably been landed at Mallikuttra H. M. S. *Bengal* arrived on Tuesday morning and brought away the passengers all well and most of the crew. The Captain and others remained at the wreck. £40,000 gold has gone down, also the passengers' baggage. No lives were lost. The drag-ship arrived last afternoon. The weather is still favourable and the sea is moderate.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

THIRERAN, 5th November. The Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier left Kukla of the 2nd instant.

## CENTRAL ASIAN BUREAU.

LAMONG, 16th November. A reliable frontier correspondent states that the Russians are at a place called Kolch, which is five stages from Badakshan, a place upon which they have designs, affording a good basis for operations against either the Afghans or Sistan. The Badakshans are Mahomedans. Shahi. From Badakshan there are good roads to Chitral, Dar, Badakshan, and Kafiristan, and to Gilgit and Cashgar. The Russians throw the road to the west by sealing traps in opposite directions to that on which they have designs. The Cabulites and Russians are said to be in close intercourse. Many Afghan tribes of high position are with the Russians.

## EXTENSION OF THE SIAMSE TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, 20th October. The telegraph line from Bangkok to Nakhon is being extended to Chiangmai, where there is a British Vice-Consul; the extension is believed, will commence to work at the end of the year. On its completion, the Siamse Government intend constructing branches to Luang and Phrahang, and down the Mekong valley.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 28th November, 1885.  
ONION.

Quotations are—

Malwa (New) ... \$3.40 per picul, allow. of 48  
Malwa (Old) ... \$3.50 per picul, allow. of 48  
Pome (New) ... \$5.71 to 57.8 per chest  
Banaras (New) ... 5473 nom  
Banaras (Old) ... 5221 nom  
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/4  
Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/4  
Bank Bills, at 80 days' sight ... 3/4  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3/4  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/4  
ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand ... 4.31  
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... 4.37  
ON HONGKONG—

Telegraphic Transfer ... 224  
Bank Bills, on demand ... 224  
ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer ... 224  
Bank Bills, on demand ... 224  
ON SHANGHAI—

Bank Bills, at 80 days' sight ... 7.81  
Private, 30 days' sight ... 7.81

## SHADES.

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—162 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$60 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$60 per share.

Non-Life Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 128 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$170 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$77 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—69 per cent premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$56 per share premium.

Indo-Chinese Navigation Co.'s Shares—5 per cent discount.

China and Manchuk State Company, Limited—30 per cent discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$48 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

China Star Refining Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Defaunates)—1 per cent, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Perak Tin Miners and Smelting Company—\$22 per share.

Punjab and Sunkia Dua Samanta Mining Company, Limited—\$34.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

As will be seen from the above, the Hongkong and Canton Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Star Refining Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Defaunates)—1 per cent, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Perak Tin Miners and Smelting Company—\$22 per share.

Punjab and Sunkia Dua Samanta Mining Company, Limited—\$34.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

As will be seen from the above, the Hongkong and Canton Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Star Refining Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Defaunates)—1 per cent, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Perak Tin Miners and Smelting Company—\$22 per share.

Punjab and Sunkia Dua Samanta Mining Company, Limited—\$34.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

As will be seen from the above, the Hongkong and Canton Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Star Refining Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Defaunates)—1 per cent, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Perak Tin Miners and Smelting Company—\$22 per share.

Punjab and Sunkia Dua Samanta Mining Company, Limited—\$34.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

As will be seen from the above, the Hongkong and Canton Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Star Refining Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Defaunates)—1 per cent, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Perak Tin Miners and Smelting Company—\$22 per share.

Punjab and Sunkia Dua Samanta Mining Company, Limited—\$34.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

As will be seen from the above, the Hongkong and Canton Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Star Refining Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Defaunates)—1 per cent, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Perak Tin Miners and Smelting Company—\$22 per share.

Punjab and Sunkia Dua Samanta Mining Company, Limited—\$34.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

As will be seen from the above, the Hongkong and Canton Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Star Refining Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Defaunates)—1 per cent, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Ref

## THE GHOST'S TOUCH.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

VII.

The manuscript (in the last chapter) ended.

Some lines had been added on the last page, but they had been so carefully erased as to be illegible. These words of explanation appeared below the cancelled sentence:

"I had begun to write the little that remains to be told, when it struck me that I might, unintentionally, be exercising an unfair influence on your opinion. Let me only remind you that I believe absolutely in the supernatural revelation which I have endeavoured to describe. Remember this, and decide for me what I dare not decide for myself."

There was no serious obstacle in the way of compliance with this request.

Judged from the point of view of the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

I hardly know. When do you and your brother-in-law leave London?"

"To-morrow." She looked at Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

I hardly know. When do you and your brother-in-law leave London?"

Judged from the point of view of the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

I hardly know. When do you and your brother-in-law leave London?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Under these circumstances there could be little difficulty in forming an opinion. The memory which had recurred, and the judgment which had arranged, the successive steps of events related in the narrative spoke for the uses, and revealed a mind in full possession of all its resources.

Having satisfied himself so far, Mr. Bayburn abstained from considering the more serious question suggested by what he had read.

At any time, his thoughts would have rendered him unfit to weigh the arguments which assert or deny supernatural interposition among the creatures of earth. But his mind was now so disturbed by the startling record of experience which he had just read that he was only conscious of feeling certain impressions without possessing the capacity to reflect on them. That his anxiety on Mrs. Zant's account had been increased, and that his doubts of Mr. John Zant had been encouraged, were the only practical results of the confidence placed in him of which he was then far aware. In the ordinary exigencies of life a man of hesitating disposition, his interest in Mrs. Zant's welfare, and his desire to discover what had passed between her brother-in-law and herself after their meeting in the Gardens, urged him into instant action. In half-an-hour more he had arrived at her lodgings. He was at once admitted.

## VIII.

Mrs. Zant was alone, in an imperfectly-lit room. "I hope you will excuse the bad light," she said; "my head has been burning as if the fever had come back again. Oh, don't go away! After what I have suffered, you don't know how dreadful it is to be alone." The tone of her voice told him that she had been crying. He at once tried the best means of setting the poor lad at ease by telling her of the conclusion at which he had arrived after reading her manuscript. The happy result showed itself instantly. Her face brightened, her manner changed. She was eager to hear more.

"Have I produced any other impression on you?" she asked.

He understood the allusion. Expressing sincere respect for her own convictions, he told her honestly that he was not prepared to say more. Grateful for the topic in which he had answered her, she wisely and delicately changed the subject.

"I must speak to you of my brother-in-law," she said. "He has told me of your visit, and I am anxious to know what you think of him. Do you like Mr. John Zant?"

Mr. Bayburn hesitated.

The care-worn look appeared again, in her face. "If you had felt as kindly towards him as he feels towards you," she said, "I might have gone to St. Ann's with a lighter heart."

Mr. Bayburn thought of the supernatural appearance described at the close of her narrative. "You believe in that terrible warning," he remonstrated, "and yet you go to your brother-in-law's house!"

"I believe," she answered, "in the spirit of the man who loved me in the days of his earthly bondage. I am under his protection. What have I to do but to cast away my fears and to wait in faith and hope? It might have helped my resolution if a friend had been near to encourage me." She paused, and smiled sadly. "I must remember," she resumed, "that your way of understanding my position is not my way. I ought to have told you that Mr. John Zant feels needless anxiety about my health. He declares that he will not lose sight of me until I am at ease. It is useless to attempt to allay his opinion. He says my nerves are shattered—and who sees me can doubt it? He tells me that my only chance of getting better is to try change of air and perfect repose. How can I contradict him? He reminds me that I have no relation but himself, and no house open to me but his own; and God knows he is right."

She said those last words in a state of melancholy resignation, which grieved the good man whose one useful purpose was to serve and console her. He spoke impulsively, with the freedom of an old friend.

"I want to know more of you and Mr. John Zant that I know now," said "My motive is a better one than mere curiosity. Do you believe that I feel a sincere interest in you?"

"With my whole heart."

That reply encouraged him to proceed with what he had to say. "When you recovered from your fainting fit," he began, "Mr. John Zant asked questions, of course?"

"He asked what could possibly have happened, in such a quiet place as Kensington Gardens, to make me faint."

"And how did you answer?"

"Answer? I couldn't even look at him."

"You said nothing?"

"Nothing. I don't know what he thought of me. He might have been surprised, or he might have been offended."

"Is he easily offended?" Mr. Bayburn asked.

"Not in my experience of him."

"Do you mean your experience of him before your illness?"

"Yes. Since my recovery his engagements with patients have kept him away from London. I have not seen him since he took those lodgings for me. But he is always considerate."

"It has written more than once to beg that I will not think his neglectful, and to tell me (what I know already, through my poor husband) that he has no money of his own, and that his profession."

"Is your husband's lifetime, were the two brothers on good terms?"

"Always. The only complaint I ever heard of my husband made of John Zant was that he didn't come to see us often enough after our marriage. Is there some wedge between him which we have never suspected? It may be; but how can it be? I have every reason to be grateful to the man against whom I have been supernaturally warned. His conduct to me has been always perfect. I can't tell you what I owe to his influence in quieting my mind when the dreadful doubt arose about my husband's death."

"Do you mean doubt if he'd had a natural death?"

"Oh, no! No! He was dying of rapid consumption; but his sudden death took the doctors by surprise. One of them thought that he might have taken an overdose of his sleeping drops by mistake. The other overruled him, or there might have been an interval between them. Oh, don't speak of it any more! Let us talk of something else. Tell me who I shall see you again."

"I hardly know. When do you and your brother-in-law leave London?"

"To-morrow." She looked at Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

I hardly know. When do you and your brother-in-law leave London?"

Judged from the point of view of the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.

Interpreted by his strong prejudice against the materialist, Mrs. Zant might no doubt be the victim of illusions, produced by a disordered state of the nervous system, which have been known to exist in the celebrated case of the bicardiologist, Nicolsi, of Berlin, without being accompanied by derangement of the intellectual powers. But Mr. Bayburn with piteous entreaty in his eyes. "She said timidly, "Do you ever go to the sea-side and take your dear little girl with you?"

The request, at which she had only dared to hint, touched on the idea which was at that moment in Mr. Bayburn's mind.